

Review 26 Tests for Convergence

1. n^{th} term test for divergence
if a_n does not converge to 0, $\sum a_n$ diverges
2. geometric $\sum ar^{n-1} = a + ar + ar^2 \dots$
 $\sum \frac{1}{2^n}$ converge $|r| < 1$, series converges to $\frac{a}{1-r}$
diverges $|r| \geq 1$
3. p-series $\sum \frac{1}{n^p}$ converge $p > 1$
diverge $p \leq 1$
 $\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$

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4. ratio test $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = L$

use on factorials
exponentials

converge $L < 1$
diverge $L > 1$
?? $L = 1$

5. integral test
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ & $\int_k^{\infty} a_x dx$ behave the same

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6. Direct comparison

If $0 \leq a_n \leq b_n$ & $\sum b_n$ converges
then $\sum a_n$ also converges

If $0 \leq a_n \leq b_n$ & $\sum a_n$ diverges
then $\sum b_n$ also diverges

7. Limit comparison test

(a_n & b_n grow at same rate)
If $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \text{positive number}$

then $\sum a_n$ & $\sum b_n$ behave the same

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8. Alternating Series Test (AST)

- if
1. signs alternate
 2. $|a_{n+1}| < |a_n|$ (terms get smaller)
 3. terms go to 0 $a_n \rightarrow 0$
- then $\sum a_n$ converges

remainder theorem

$$a_1 - a_2 + a_3 - a_4 \dots a_n$$

$$\text{remainder (error)} < |a_{n+1}|$$

if $a_{n+1} > 0$ underest.

if $a_{n+1} < 0$ overest.

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9. absolute convergence: $\sum |a_n|$ converges
if $\sum |a_n|$ converges then $\sum a_n$ must converge

10. Conditional Convergence
 $\sum |a_n|$ diverges, $\sum a_n$ converges
 $1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} \dots$

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Ex 1. which converge?

I $\sum \frac{1}{n}$ p-series, $p = \frac{1}{2}$ diverges

II $\sum \frac{2^n}{n!}$ converges $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{2^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{2^n} \right| = 0 < 1$

III $\sum \frac{1}{n(n)} > \sum \frac{1}{n}$ harmonic, diverges

IV $\sum \left(\frac{n+1}{n} \right)^n$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n} \right)^n = e$
diverges by n^{th} term test
seq. converges to e

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Interval of convergence
(must also consider endpoints)

Radius of convergence a b
don't worry about endpoints

use ratio test

Find the ioc $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^n}{n \cdot 2^n}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(x-1)^{n+1}}{(n+1) 2^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n 2^n}{(x-1)^n} \right| = \frac{|x-1|}{2} < 1$$

endpts $x=3$

$$\sum \frac{2^n}{n 2^n} = \sum \frac{1}{n}$$

harmonic diverges

$$x=-1 \sum \frac{(-2)^n}{n \cdot 2^n} \text{ converges AST}$$

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